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CITY OF HEREFORD.

1924.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

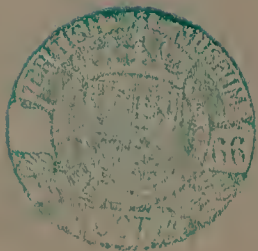
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

HEREFORD :

Printed by Wilson & Phillips, 17, Eign Street.





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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

BY

A. MIDDLETON BROWN,

M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ;

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS ;

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE ;

AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

HEREFORD :

Printed by Wilson & Phillips, 17, Eign Street.

CITY OF HEREFORD.

Health Committee :

Councillor W. G. C. BRITTEN, Mayor.

Councillor J. MOORE, Chairman.

Alderman G. B. GREENLAND.

Councillor F. LEWIS SMITH.

Councillor A. C. EDWARDS, Jnr.

Councillor J. V. SHAW, M.B., Ch.B.

Councillor A. KEAR.

Councillor P. H. VAUGHAN.

Councillor J. B. WEBB.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, with Alderman E. L. WALLIS,

(Chairman of the Care Committee), Mesdames S. E. ALLCOCK,

A. BAKER, E. F. BULMER, F. JACKSON, G. MINES.

Housing Acts Committee :

Councillor W. G. C. BRITTEN, Mayor.

Alderman G. B. GREENLAND, Chairman.

Councillor F. W. ALLCOCK.

Councillor J. V. SHAW, M.B., Ch.B.

Councillor L. H. BALL.

Councillor A. HILES SMITH.

Councillor A. KEAR.

Councillor F. LEWIS SMITH.

Councillor R. H. SYMONDS-TAYLER.

R. BATTERSBY, Town Clerk.



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
HEREFORD,
March, 1925.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
City of Hereford.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Health of the City for the year 1924, and the Report on the School Medical Services for the same period.

Progress.—During the year extensive alterations have been completed at the Sewage Outfall Works, the new Southern Area sewer is now in use, and towards the end of the year the Refuse Destructor in Edgar Street was in operation. This last will obviate the nuisance hitherto associated with the tipping of refuse at the old canal. Proposals for the erection of up-to-date Public Lavatories have been submitted and approved by the Council.

Housing.—During the year 29 houses were built privately, and 26 were built as part of a Municipal Scheme. On completion of the Municipal Housing Schemes now in progress or sanctioned, together with the proposed scheme at Westfields for a further 60 houses, the Corporation will be the owners of 510 dwelling-houses in the City—apart from those occupied by Corporation employees. Taking each household as consisting of four inmates, this means that the Corporation will be finding housing accommodation for about one-twelfth of the population of the city. At the end of 1924 there were 132 houses in the City which will be represented as unfit under the Housing Acts as soon as opportunity arises, and a further 214 houses were below a reasonable standard of fitness.

Statistics.—The Death Rate for 1924 was 13·3, the Birth Rate 18·7, and the Infantile Mortality Rate 48·7. The corresponding rates for England and Wales were Death Rate 12·2, Birth Rate 18·8, and Infantile Mortality Rate 75. The Infantile Mortality Rate for the City is the lowest recorded, and it follows the first full year's working with a staff of Health Visitors up to the standard in numbers recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Infectious Diseases.—There were 33 cases of Scarlet Fever and 14 of Diphtheria as compared with 16 and 17 cases in 1923. These diseases continue to be of a comparatively mild type. During the

autumn and winter there was an epidemic of Mumps. No serious or complicated cases were noted, but the epidemic was serious from the point of view of school attendance. There was one case of Enteric Fever which had been contracted abroad.

School Medical Service.—829 children were examined at the schools. The number of children attending the Minor Ailment Clinic was 1,019, as compared with 966 in 1923. There are signs of increasing co-operation of the parent in the school medical work. The problem of the cleanliness of the children still remains a difficult one, and is intimately associated with unsatisfactory conditions in the home.

In conclusion I have to acknowledge the sympathetic consideration you have given to all matters I have laid before you, the loyal co-operation of the Staff of the Health Department, and the kind assistance of other Corporation officials.

I am, yours, etc.,

A. MIDDLETON BROWN, M.D.

CITY OF HEREFORD.

1924.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,031 acres
Population (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,250
Estimated Population to the middle of 1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,140
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated 1924)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,379
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (estimated 1924)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,800
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£139,231 0 0
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£580 2 7

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

				TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.
Births	Legitimate	...	...	424	189	235
	Illegitimate	...	...	28	15	13
Birth Rate as given by Registrar-General				...	...	18·7

				TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.
Deaths	...	...	...	320	144	176
Death Rate as given by Registrar-General				...	...	13·3

Number of Women Dying in, or in consequence of Child Birth:—

- (1). From Sepsis 1
- (2). From other causes 4

Death of Infants under one year per 1,000 Births 48·7
 Legitimate, 20. Illegitimate, 2. Total, 22.

Deaths from Measles, all ages	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough, all ages	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Diarrhoea, under two years of age	...	...	...	...	3

Tuberculosis.—CASES OF NON-RESIDENTS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR :—

One male aged 45 years was notified who had previously been notified at Plymouth.

Seven notifications were received from the Herefordshire General Hospital of cases admitted from outside the City, comprising one pulmonary and six non-pulmonary. One pulmonary case died in the Hospital.

Two notifications were withdrawn.

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths was 2:20 for pulmonary and 1:4 for non-pulmonary.

The following table shows the interval between the date of notification and the date of death in the case of Tuberculosis deaths :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Number notified over 6 but under 7 years before death	1	—
Number notified over 4 but under 5 years before death	2	—
Number notified over 3 but under 4 years before death	1	—
Number notified over 2 but under 3 years before death	2	—
Number notified over 1 but under 2 years before death	3	—
Number notified over 6 months but under 1 year before death	2	—
Number notified under 6 months before death ...	6	2
Number notified after death	2	1
Number notified as inward transfers	1	1

Notification of Chicken Pox.—On 26th June, 1923, the Town Council did by resolution order—

“That the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, shall apply in the district of the City of Hereford to the disease of Chicken Pox in addition to the infectious diseases specifically mentioned in the said Act, for the period of three calendar months, owing to a case of Smallpox at present existing in the City, and to the fact that Smallpox is prevalent in the adjoining County of Gloucester.”

This order was approved by the Ministry of Health and it was further extended and remained in force during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Four cases were notified during the year.

CASES.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
4	3	1	4	..	..	..

4.—CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

There have been no specially noteworthy causes of sickness and invalidity during the year.

5.—SUMMARY (FOR REFERENCE) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

(A). **Professional Nursing in the Home.**—District Nursing is carried out by the staff of the Hereford City Nursing and Maternity Society. There are no special arrangements for the home nursing of infectious disease in the homes; the School Nurses visit school children who are known to be suffering from infectious diseases such as measles, whooping cough, etc., and give directions to the parents as required.

There are four private Nursing Homes in the City.

(B). **Midwives.**—The nine Midwives practising in the City are under the supervision of the County Public Health Department.

(C). Clinics and Treatment Centres:—

NAME.	SITUATION.	NATURE OF ACCOMMODATION.	BY WHOM FOUNDED.
Maternity and Child Welfare Consultations.	St. Owen Street, adjacent to Town Hall.	Waiting Room. Weighing Room. Consultation Room.	Hereford U.D. Local Authority.
School Clinic for Minor Ailments.	Town Hall.	Waiting Room. Inspection & Treatment Room. Record Office.	Hereford U.D. Local Authority.
School Clinic for Dental Refraction, and Ear and Throat work.	St. Owen Street, adjacent to Town Hall.	Waiting Room. Operating Room. Recovery Room. Dark Room.	Hereford U.D. Local Authority.
Tuberculosis Dispensary.	St. Peter Street.	Consulting Room. Waiting Room.	Herefordshire County Council.
V.D. Centre.	Hereford Union, Infirmary. Isolation Block.	1 Kitchen. 1 Treatment Room 2 Waiting Rooms. Irrigating Room. Lavatory Accommodation.	Herefordshire County Council.

(D). Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council:—

1. Tuberculosis—Nieuport House Sanatorium, 62 Beds (34 Adults and 28 Children).
2. Maternity —None.
3. Children —None.

4. Fever —The City Hospital is situated on high ground near the City boundary, and has accommodation for 32 patients.
5. Smallpox —The Smallpox Hospital is situated near the City Fever Hospital, and has accommodation for 12 patients.

(E). Apart from the Workhouse and Children's Home provided by the Board of Guardians there is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children in the City. There is an Orphanage for Roman Catholic children and also an Industrial School for Boys in the City.

(F). **Ambulance Facilities.**—The Local Sanitary Authority owns a horse-drawn ambulance for infectious cases and hand ambulance for police cases.

A private motor ambulance is available for hire in the City for non-infectious cases, and the Rural District Council Motor Ambulance for infectious cases is available for long distance journeys.

LABORATORY WORK.

Pathological and Bacteriological examinations as well as the Chemical and Bacteriological examination of waters are carried out at the Laboratory attached to the County Health Department.

Reports on specimens submitted by Medical practitioners from City patients are sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the City for his information. This is useful in controlling the notification of such diseases as Diphtheria, Tuberculosis and Enteric Fever.

The following table gives a summary of the work done for the City during the year 1924 :—

			Positive.	Negative.	Total.
For Diphtheria Bacilli	...	...	37	239	276
„ Typhoid Bacilli	...	...	—	6	6
„ Tubercle Bacilli—					
(1) Sputum	...	...	12	91	103
(2) Urine	...	...	—	1	1
„ Gonorrhœa	...	...	9	5	14
Urine for—					
(1) Albumen	...	...	1	1	2
(2) Pus	...	...	1	—	1
(3) Sugar	...	...	—	1	1
(4) Casts	...	...	1	1	2
Other Examinations	...	...	2	9	11
Totals	...	...	63	354	417

The examination of materials for the Wasserman reaction in connection with the Venereal Diseases Treatment Scheme is carried out at the Birmingham University Laboratories.

ANTITOXIN.

A supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin is available for City cases in accordance with the provisions of the Diphtheria Antitoxin (outside London) Order, 1910. Arrangements have been made whereby Antitoxin can be obtained at the City Police Station by day or night when the Health Department is closed. Influenza vaccine as issued by the Ministry of Health is available for practitioners attending City cases.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS AND LOCAL REGULATIONS IN THE CITY.

The following adoptive Acts, Byelaws and local regulations relating to the public health are in force in the District:—

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890. (April, 1891).

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts 2, 3, and 4). (April, 1891).

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Part 1 ; Sections 15 and 16, 18 to 24, 26 to 33, of Part 2 ; Sections 34 to 37, 43, 45 to 51, Part 3 ; Parts 4, 5, and 6 ; Sections 78 to 81, 83 to 86, of Part 7. Parts 8, 9, and 10. (April, 1910).

Byelaws.

Good Rule and Government and Prevention of Nuisances. (1903).

Slaughterhouses. (Public). (1866).

Slaughterhouses. (1903).

Management of the Public Slaughterhouses. (1916).

Cattle, Poultry, Butter, Fish, Vegetable and Butchers' Markets. (1871 and 1879).

Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, the Cleansing of Earth Closets and Cesspools and Removal of House Refuse. (1903).

Keeping of Water Closets supplied with sufficient water for flushing. (1903).

Nuisances. (1903).

Common Lodging Houses. (1903).

Offensive Trades. (1903).

New Streets and Buildings. (1904).

New Streets and Buildings in the Suburban portion of the City. (1909).

Pleasure Grounds and Open Spaces. (1910).

Regulating the Employment of Children and Young Persons.
(1920).

New Buildings. (1914).

Regulations for preventing waste, misuse, undue consumption or
the contamination of Water. (1900).

Tents, Vans, Sheds, and similar structures. (1922).

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No. of Sum- mons.	Statute under which proceedings were instituted.	OFFENCE.	Fines.			Costs.			REMARKS.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.	Selling milk containing 3 per cent. of added water and deficient of 11 per cent. of fat.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dismissed. Jus- tices being satis- fied that the milk was sold as it came from the cows.
1	Ditto	Selling milk deficient of 17.5 per cent. of fat.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto
2	Public Health Act, 1875.	Default in complying with the requisitions of a notice to abate a nuisance arising from a dilapidated and dirty house.	...	...	...	8	0	...	Order made to carry out work within 1 month and pay costs.
3	Ditto.	Depositing unsound meat for the purpose of sale.	21	0	0	...	...	...
			£	21	0	0	...	8	0

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Water Supply.—Samples of water from the City supply have been examined from time to time bacteriologically and found satisfactory.

Eight samples from five wells were submitted for chemical analysis. The water from three wells was reported to be unfit for drinking and domestic purposes.

In one case the town water supply was laid on. The well in another case was cleaned out and certain drainage work carried out. Further samples proved satisfactory. In the third case the well was at a dairy farm, the use of which has since been discontinued.

Districts supplied with Well Water.—There are 87 houses in the City supplied by 53 wells; of these, 60 are outside the system of the town mains. The particulars in regard to the districts are as follows :—

				Houses.		Wells.
Hunderton and Belmont Road	...	...	...	6	...	4
Grafton and Red Hill	...	...	...	7	...	6
Bullingham	...	...	...	15	...	7
Putson	...	...	...	16	...	9
Hampton Park and Tupsley	...	...	...	10	...	6
Aylestone Hill	...	...	...	2	...	2
Canon Moor	...	...	...	4	...	2
King's Acre and Huntington	...	...	...	19	...	12
Holmer	...	...	...	5	...	3
Westfields	...	...	...	3	...	2
				—		—
Total	...	...	...	87	...	53
				—		—

During the year the use of two wells for drinking and domestic purposes was discontinued and the City supply was laid on.

Sewage Disposal.—The City Surveyor has furnished the information given below concerning Sewage and Refuse Disposal:—

NEW PUMPING PLANT, AND ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS AT SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

The Sewers Committee have constructed at the Sewage Disposal Works a series of three screening chambers, and three detritus chambers, which are complete with the necessary mechanically operated screening and elevating plant.

The sewage after passing through the screening and detritus chambers is delivered into a pump well of ample capacity; and the sewage is then pumped from the low to the higher level by means of five electrically operated centrifugal pumps, which deliver the sewage into the inlet channel which accommodates five septic tanks having a total capacity of 24 hours dry weather flow (750,000 gallons). After passing through the septic tanks the sewage is then conveyed to the filter beds by means of controlled outlets fixed in the septic tank effluent channel.

The pumping plant is capable of dealing with six times the dry weather flow at any period of the day. The total cost of these alterations and additions is approximately £9,000.

SOUTHERN AREA SEWER.

A new main sewer, approximately two miles in length and 24" in diameter, has been constructed in the southern area of the City at a cost of £18,000, and is now delivering the whole of the sewage from the southern area to the Sewage Disposal Works. This new main sewer has now made it possible to connect up practically the whole of the premises in the southern area, many of which were previously not accommodated.

REFUSE DESTRUCTOR.

The Roads Committee have erected a new Refuse Disposal Plant situated centrally to do all the collection zones within the city. The plant is comprised of:—

- (1) Screening and Dust Extraction Plant.
- (2) One three cell Back Feed Heenan and Froude Destructor Furnace, complete with Babcock and Wilcock Boiler.

The plant is capable of dealing with 24 tons of refuse in 16 hours.

The approximate cost is £10,000.

Closet Accommodation.—The following list shows the number of houses and types of closets in the outlying districts at the end of the year :—

	Houses.	Privies.	Pail Closets.	Earth Closets.
Hunderton and Belmont Road ...	49	8	36	—
Breinton and Broomy Hill ...	8	1	6	1
Grafton and Red Hill ...	4	1	4	—
Bullingham ...	10	3	5	—
Putson ...	14	3	9	—
Hampton Park and Tupsley ...	28	3	19	2
Aylestone Hill ...	13	3	6	4
Canon Moor ...	4	—	4	—
King's Acre and Huntington ...	21	7	15	1
Holmer ...	14	7	8	1
Westfields... ...	4	1	4	—
Other Districts ...	8	1	7	—
TOTALS ...	177	38	123	9

NUISANCES INCLUDING DRAINAGE DEFECTS.

WORK DONE THROUGH THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

DRAINAGE—

Obstructed drains opened and cleansed ..	76
Defective drainage repaired or relaid ..	51
Houses with insufficient drainage, extra provided ..	1
Houses connected to public sewer ..	5
Glazed stoneware gullies fixed ..	44
Sewer interceptors fixed ..	8
Disconnecting and inspection chambers constructed ..	19
Inspection chambers repaired ..	10
Ventilating shafts fixed or repaired ..	18

WATER CLOSETS, PRIVIES AND URINALS—

Obstructed w.c's opened and cleansed	..	..	..	..	9
Dilapidated w c's repaired or rebuilt	..	..	..	..	42
Insufficient accommodation, extra w c's erected	..	..	..	..	5
New " Washdown " basins fixed	..	..	..	..	4
Pedestal basins fixed	..	..	..	..	29
Basins of w.c's cleansed	..	..	..	..	35
Seats of w c's repaired	..	..	..	..	22
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	7
Ventilation provided to w.c. compartments	..	..	..	..	3
Water supply provided to w.c's	..	..	..	..	10
Flushing apparatus repaired or new provided	..	..	..	..	115
Dirty walls of closets limewashed	..	..	..	..	30
Urinals repaired and cleansed	..	..	..	..	5
Urinals constructed	..	..	..	..	1

DWELLING HOUSES, &c.—

Houses demolished	..	..	..	..	6
Dirty and dilapidated houses cleansed and repaired	..	..	..	..	66
Damp courses inserted	..	..	..	..	1
Pantries provided	..	..	..	..	1
Unsuitable buildings discontinued as dwelling houses	..	..	..	..	3
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	69
Chimneys and fireplaces repaired	..	..	..	..	38
Floors relaid or repaired	..	..	..	..	36
Dangerous stairs and defective windows repaired	..	..	..	..	108
Cases of overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	2
Dilapidated wash-houses repaired or rebuilt	..	..	..	..	29
Dirty walls of wash-houses limewashed	..	..	..	..	22
Washing boilers repaired	..	..	..	..	29
Stagnant water removed from cellars	..	..	..	..	2
Yards and paassges paved or paving relaid	..	..	..	..	5
Water supply provided to houses	..	..	..	..	1
Galvanized refuse bins provided	..	..	..	..	45
Refuse pits abolished	..	..	..	..	1
Dangerous cellar windows repaired	..	..	..	..	4
Wells cleaned out and repaired	..	..	..	..	1

SINKS, WASTE PIPES, AND SPOUTING—

Dilapidated sinks repaired	..	..	..	..	12
New glazed stoneware sinks fixed	..	..	..	..	3
Waste pipes repaired or provided to sinks	..	..	..	..	7
Waste and rain-water pipes disconnected from drains	..	..	..	..	20
Spouting repaired or provided	..	..	..	..	165

KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND MANURE—

Nuisances from animals improperly kept, abated	..	..	..	..	6
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed	..	..	..	..	50

MISCELLANEOUS—

Dairies and cowsheds limewashed	..	..	..	..	79
Drains outside dairies trapped	..	..	..	..	1
Bakehouses limewashed	..	..	..	..	3
„ ventilated	..	..	..	..	1
Caravans removed	..	..	..	..	6
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	50

An account of drainage and other work necessary to abate nuisances, which has been carried out under the supervision of the

Sanitary Inspectors, is shown in detail in the preceding table. The following table shows the number of notices served and those complied with during the year :—

STATUTE OR BYE-LAW.	Notices not complied with at end of 1923.	Notices served 1924.		Complied with 1924.	Notices not complied with at end of 1924.
		Preliminary.	Statutory.		
Public Health Acts	50	774	20	652	192
Factory and Workshop Act ...	2	28	—	29	1
Housing Acts	4	11	—	9	6
Hereford Improvement Act ...	1	1	1	3	—
Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act	—	—	—	—	—
Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order ...	—	79	—	79	—
City Bye-laws	—	6	—	4	2
TOTAL	57	899	21	776	201
		920			

. In addition to the above notices, 319 letters were written by the Inspector and 96 reports made to other departments; 37 reports dealing with infectious disease, and 41 dealing on miscellaneous matters were also made.

There were 234 complaints investigated, and 27 tests applied to drainage (23 by water and 4 by smoke). Particulars of visits and inspections are as follows :—

Nuisances	2904
Refuse Receptacles	371
Works in progress	606
Housing Acts	125
Infectious Disease	114
Factory and Workshop Act ...	272
Outworkers	57
Bakehouses	77
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ...	113
Public Abattoir	49
Food-preparing places	104
Stables and Piggeries	132
Offensive Trades	3
Schools and Public Buildings ...	7

Public Conveniencies	...	...	...	...	135
Miscellaneous...	...	...	...	...	274
					<hr/>
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	5343
					<hr/>

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS AND SIMILAR STRUCTURES.

The whole of the caravans used for habitation during the May Fair were visited. A case of Scarlet Fever was found in a caravan on land in Edgar Street and removed to Hospital. The attention of six owner occupiers of vans was drawn to contraventions of the Bye-laws. They left the City immediately and no further action was necessary.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no Registered Common Lodging Houses in the City.

FOOD PREPARING PLACES.

In addition to the restaurant kitchens and bakehouses which are inspected under the Factory and Workshop Act, sausages and other meat products are made at or in connection with 34 butchers' shops.

There are also eleven fried fish shops and four tripe boiling premises.

They have been conducted in a satisfactory manner.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are four tripe boilers, one gut scraper, and two hide and skin depots in the City. They have been conducted in a satisfactory manner.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are no private Slaughterhouses in the City.

The following are particulars of the number of animals slaughtered or deposited in the Public Abattoir during the year :—

Beeves 1,947, Calves 714, Sheep 5,563, Lambs 2,546, Pigs 4,938, and Goats 1, total 15,709, as compared with 14,624 in 1923, and 14,826 in 1922.

Diseased Carcasses.—The following diseased conditions were found in animals at the Abattoir during the year and the carcasses or portions were voluntarily surrendered :—

Cows—

Tuberculosis (localised)	...	...	...	1
Necrosis	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	2
Actinomycosis (heads)	...	...	...	2
Ill bled and ill set	...	...	...	1
Injury and decomposition	2

BULLS—

Actinomycosis (head)	1
Injury	1

BULLOCKS—

Actinomycosis (head)	1
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HEIFERS—

Actinomycosis (head)	1
Tuberculosis (general)	1
Echinococcus	1

CALVES—

Abscesses	1
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SHEEP—

Congestion of internal organs	1
Pleurisy	1
Pneumonia	1
Dropsy	1
Ill bled and ill set	3
Injury and decomposition	...	...	...	1

PIGS—

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	4
Pleurisy	...	...	...	1
Pyæmia	...	...	...	1
Abscesses	...	...	...	2
Ill bled and ill set	...	...	...	1
Injury and decomposition	...	...	..	2

OTHER UNSOUND FOOD.

The following unsound food was voluntarily surrendered for destruction :—

Fifty-six pounds of imported beef, $18\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of imported lamb, 84 pounds of imported bacon, and 30 eggs.

PRESERVED FOODSTUFFS.—Consisting of 72 tins of meat. 10 tins of condensed milk, 5 tins of tomatoes, 4 tins of vegetables, 50 tins of fruit, 49 tins of fish, and 8 bottles of salad. In addition a large quantity of goods which had become unwholesome owing to dampness and other causes was voluntarily surrendered during the transfer of a grocery business, comprising 608 packets, 357 tins, 61 bottles, 59 jars, $8\frac{1}{2}$ boxes, and 67 pounds.

PIGSTYES AND PIG KEEPING.

The Bye-laws governing the keeping of pigs in the vicinity of dwellinghouses which had been somewhat relaxed during the war are now being strictly enforced. It was not necessary to draw attention to breaches of the Bye-laws.

DISINFECTION.

The following are particulars in regard to disinfection of rooms, bedding, etc. :—

DISEASE.				ROOMS.	BEDDING.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	52	33
Diphtheria	...	...	...	19	16
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	2	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	2	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1	—
Pneumonia	...	..	...	2	—
Phthisis	...	...	...	23	12
Other Diseases	...	...	...	16	5
TOTALS				117	69

The whole of the rooms were disinfected by formalin vapour and the bedding, etc., by steam. In addition, 1 Public Library book, 3 School books, and 6 private books, were also disinfected. Two private Library books and 3 School books were retained. Two Public Library books and one lot of bedding were destroyed.

The disinfection by steam is carried out at the Isolation Hospital by means of a “ Manlove Alliott ” high pressure steam disinfector.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, two Registers are now kept, the one being restricted to retail purveyors of milk and the other to wholesale traders and producers who do not sell milk retail.

At the end of the year there were the names of 65 retail purveyors and 26 wholesale traders and producers on the Registers. Of the 65 retail purveyors, 45 are registered as retailers (20 of whom come from outside the City), and 13 as cowkeepers and retail purveyors. Of the 26 wholesale traders and producers, 17 come from outside the City.

In May and October the usual circular letters were sent drawing attention to the regulations requiring the limewashing of dairies and cowsheds, and these letters were followed up by inspection to see that the limewashing had been carried out.

Many of the Cowsheds in the City, while complying with the regulations, are old and quite out of keeping with modern dairy construction.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923.

Last year I drew attention to the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923. Similar regulations applying to Dried Milk came into operation during 1924. Here again it is sought to educate the public in food values, and each package of dried milk must bear a label showing its exact equivalent in liquid milk. Further, the standard demanded of the reconstituted dried full cream milk in these Regulations is higher than that demanded under the regulations made under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. In the former the standard is 3.6 per cent. milk fat and 12.4 per cent. total solids and in the latter it is 3 per cent. milk fat and 11.5 per cent. total solids. In view of the widespread use of dried milk in infant feeding these regulations are of great value in Public Health administration.

Report of the Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, etc.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The following table shows the number and nature of the articles submitted to the Public Analyst during the year ending December 31st, 1924, and the result of the analysis:—

ARTICLES.	Number purchased		Number genuine.		Number adulterated.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk	12	21	10	16	2	5
Milk, Dried	—	1	—	—	—	1
Milk, Condensed	—	3	—	3	—	—
Cream	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cream, Preserved	—	1	—	1	—	—
Honey	—	2	—	2	—	—
Butter	—	6	—	6	—	—
Bread and Butter	—	1	—	1	—	—
Margarine	—	2	—	2	—	—
Lard	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cheese	—	1	—	1	—	—
Flour	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sponge Cake	—	3	—	3	—	—
Blancmange Powder	—	1	—	1	—	—
Egg Powder	—	1	—	1	—	—
Beef Suet	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sausages	—	2	—	2	—	—
Pepper	—	2	—	2	—	—
Ground Ginger	—	2	—	2	—	—
Rice	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sago	—	2	—	2	—	—
Oatmeal	—	1	—	1	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	5	—	5	—	—
Cream of Tartar	—	5	—	5	—	—
TOTALS	12	69	10	63	2	6
	81		73		8	

OBSERVATIONS.

Milk.—All the samples were free from preservative and artificial colouring matter.

Two “formal” samples contained two parts and eight parts of dirt per 100,000 respectively, and four “informal” samples contained

2, 8, 9, and 19 parts of dirt per 100,000 respectively. With the exception of one containing two parts of dirt, all the samples were from the same cowkeeper in the Hereford Rural District, who attended before the Health Committee and was cautioned. Further samples proved satisfactory.

Of the 12 "formal" samples, two were certified as genuine; seven as genuine and of good quality; one as of very poor quality, being nearly down to the limit in fat; one to contain three per cent. of added water and deficient of 11 per cent. of fat; and one to be deficient of 17.5 per cent. of fat. Summonses were issued in the last two cases. Both were dismissed, the Justices being satisfied that the milk was sold in the same state as it came from the cows.

Of the 21 "informal" samples, 13 were certified as genuine and of good quality; 1 as of suspicious quality; 2 as poor in quality with regard to fat; 1 to be deficient of 8 per cent. of fat; 2 to be deficient of 10 per cent. of fat; 1 to be deficient of 14 per cent. of fat; and 1 to be deficient of 33.33 per cent. of fat. The sample deficient of 8 per cent., one of the samples deficient of 10 per cent., and the one deficient of 14 per cent. were all from the same cowkeeper in the Hereford Rural District as the two "formal" samples referred to in the preceding paragraph where the Justices were satisfied that the milk was as it came from the cows. The other sample, which was deficient of 10 per cent. of fat, was followed by a "formal" sample which was genuine. The sample which was deficient of 33.33 per cent. of fat was reported to the County Authority, with the result that a sample taken at the farm was deficient of 30 per cent. The cowkeeper was summoned and fined £2 and costs.

Dried Milk.—This sample was submitted in view of the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923, coming into operation on the 1st May, 1924. The analyst reported that in his opinion the label did not comply with the Regulations. There was no statement as to the equivalent content on the package, and the directions for making half a pint of milk would result in the milk being 50 per cent. below the limit milk under Section 4 of the Regulations. The vendor was advised to draw the attention of the manufacturers to the analyst's report.

Condensed Milk.—These samples consisted of two Condensed Machine-Skimmed Milk and one Condensed Skimmed Milk. Each complied with the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923.

Cream.—The sample of Cream was free from preservatives, and that of Preserved Cream contained Boric Acid preservative not exceeding 0.4 per cent., and was labelled in accordance with the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations 1912, Amendment Order, 1917.

Beef Suet.—The two samples were “flaked” and “shredded” respectively. The “flaked” sample was coated with flower amounting to 15 per cent., which the analyst considered to be the maximum amount necessary to prevent the particles of suet sticking together. The “shredded” sample was coated with rice flour amounting to 8.85 per cent. Notice was given in each case that it consisted of a mixture of Beef Suet and Flour.

Sausages.—The samples contained 23.3 per cent. and 25.9 per cent. of Boric Acid preservative per lb. respectively. Notice was given in each case that they contained preservative.

Other Articles.—All these were certified to be genuine.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1899.

No wholesale dealers in Margarine were registered during the year, and there are still five premises registered wherein the business is carried on.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912, AND AMENDMENT ORDER, 1917.

1.—Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream:—

			Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	Number in which preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	...	...	33	Nil.
Cream	...	...	1	Nil.

2.—Cream sold as Preserved Cream:—

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct:—

(1).	Correct statements made	...	1
(2).	Statements incorrect	...	Nil.

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream:—

(1).	Above 35 per cent.	...	1
(2).	Below 35 per cent.	...	Nil.

TOTAL	1
-------	-----	-----	---

- (c) There have been no instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of cream have not been observed.
- (d) No cases have arisen in which the Regulations have not been complied with.

Thickening Substances.—There was no evidence of their addition to cream or preserved cream.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922,
SECTION 4.

No instance of any addition of colouring matter, etc., to milk has come under the notice of the Department during the year.

REPORT FOR 1924.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES	47	8	—
(Including Factory Laundries)			
WORKSHOPS	116	8	—
(Including W'shop Laundries)			
WORKPLACES	109	12	—
TOTAL	272	28	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness .. ..	..	..	..	..
Want of Ventilation	1	1	..	..
Overcrowding .. ..	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors ..	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	16	16	..	..
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ..	1	..	..	..
{ unsuitable or defective ..	7	7	..	..
{ not separate for sexes ..	..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other Offences	3	3	..	..
TOTAL	28	27	..	..

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3—HOMEWORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									
	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Out- workers.		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Inspec- tions of Out- workers' premises.
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.			Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.		
	† Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.					
		Con- tractors.	Work- men.		Con- tractors.	Work- men.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc.	48	—	88	3	—	2	—	1	68	47
Sacks	2	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Furniture and Up- holstery.....	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	8	6
	56	—	98	4	—	2	—	1	79	57

† The figures given in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of lists (received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act) and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses (Factories and Workshops)	27
Laundries	3
Dressmaking and Millinery	20
Tailoring	10
Boot Repairing	13
Saddlery	7
Blacksmiths.. ..	9
Cabinet and Upholstery.. ..	12
Motor and Cycle Repairing	11
Miscellaneous	29
Workplaces.. ..	57
Total number of Workshops on Register	198

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (sec. 133)	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector. 1
Other	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector .. 1
Underground Bakehouses (sec. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	1

8.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

NAME.	Qualifications.	Office held.	Whole or Part time.	Salary contributed to under P.H.A. or by Exchequer.	Other Public Office.
A. MIDDLETON BROWN ..	M.A., M.D. Ch.B., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health ..	Part ..	Yes ..	School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospitals. Police Surgeon.
W. T. RIGBY.. ..	F.I.C.	City Analyst ..	Part ..	—	—
S. PROTHEROE	Cert. R.S.I.	Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and Housing Acts ..	Whole ..	Yes ..	—
H. T. ISAAC	Cert. R.S.I.	Assistant Sanitary Inspector ..	Whole ..	No ..	—
Miss G. CLARKE ..	Trained Nurse Cert. R.S.I. Cert. C.M.B.	Health Visitor ..	Part ..	Yes ..	School Nurse
Miss M. M. SCOURFIELD ..	Trained Nurse Cert. C.M.B.	Health Visitor ..	Part ..	Yes ..	School Nurse
Miss E. M. TARBUTT ..	Trained Nurse Cert. C.M.B.	Health Visitor ..	Part ..	Yes ..	School Nurse
Miss D. BURN.. ..	—	Clerk ..	Part ..	No ..	Clerk in School Medical Department
T. W. BERISFORD ..	—	Clerk ..	Whole ..	No ..	—
† Miss C. BUDINGER ..	—	Matron Isolation Hospital ..	Whole ..	No ..	—
E. GOODE	—	Disinfecter ..	Whole ..	No ..	—
A. ENGLAND	—	Abattoir Superintendent ..	Whole ..	No ..	—

† In addition to the Matron, the female staff of the Isolation Hospital consists of three nurses, a cook, and a laundrymaid.

9.—HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	55
(b) As part of Municipal Housing Scheme	...	...	...	...	26

1. **Unfit Dwelling-houses :—**

Inspection.—(1). Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	102
(2). Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	17
(3). Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
(4). Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	11

2. **Remedy of defects without service of formal notices :—**

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	3
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

3. **Action under Statutory Powers :—**

A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919 :—

(1). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2). Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a). By Owners...	—
(b). By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
(3). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	11
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

(2). Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a). By Owners...	...	...	...	...	8
(b). By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	—

C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909 :—

(1). Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	6
(2). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	6
(3). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	4
(4). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	2
(5). Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	3

Informal notices to cease to inhabit sheds and a stable were served and the premises were vacated.

In addition to the houses mentioned above under 1 (3) there are 132 houses which are known to be unfit for human habitation and which cannot be made fit without re-construction. 214 houses are definitely below a reasonable standard of fitness.

APPEALS TO THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AGAINST ORDERS MADE UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS.

1. An Appeal against Demolition Orders in respect of two houses in Greyhound Court, Eign Street, was made. The Ministry of Health decided that one of the houses should be demolished, and the other, which had been converted into warehouse premises, should not at any time be used for human habitation.
2. An Appeal against Closing Orders made in respect of Nos. 7 and 13, Paradise Buildings, was disallowed by the Ministry of Health.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS)
ACT, 1923.

Three Certificates were granted under this Act during the year, on the ground that the houses were not in a reasonable state of repair.

CITY HOSPITALS.

At the end of 1923 there were two cases in Hospital, and during the year 41 City cases were admitted. No cases were admitted to the Small Pox Hospital during the year.

The following table gives particulars of admissions and discharge of patients during 1924 :—

ISOLATION HOSPITAL, 1924.

DISEASE.	Patients remaining in Hospital on January 1st, 1924.			Patients admitted and discharged during 1924.			Patients remaining in Hospital on January 1st, 1925.			* Total Number Discharged.	Average Days in Hospital.	Total Deaths.	Average Days in Hospital.
	Total.	Recovered.	Died.	Total.	Recovered.	Died.	Total.	Recovered.	Died.				
Scarlet Fever	2	2	—	22	22	—	6	6	—	18	40	—	—
Diphtheria.. ..	—	—	—	11	11	—	2	2	—	9	36.67	—	—
TOTALS	2	2	—	33	33	—	8	8	—	27	—	—	—

* Including those admitted in 1923 and discharged in 1924.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Births.—Total notified, 460.

Still Births ... 18, 10 male and 8 female.				
Births notified by	Midwives	...	...	399
Ditto	Medical Practitioners ..	...	...	29
Ditto	Midwives and Medical Prac-			
	titioners	...	...	26
Ditto	Parents	...	...	6
				<hr/> 460 <hr/>

Deaths.—There were 22 deaths of infants under one year. This is equal to a rate of 48.7 as compared with the rate of 75 for England and Wales. Although too much stress cannot be laid on this rate on account of the small actual numbers, it is interesting to speculate on the financial aspect. The potential value of an infant life to the nation has been estimated at £300. If the rate for Hereford had been the same as that for England and Wales, there would have been 11 more infantile lives lost. These lives have been saved, and represent in this estimation a saving to the City of £3,300, or more than the total annual cost of the Health Department.

Visits by Health Visitors :—

First Visits	...	...	...	...	489
Second	...	...	...	...	455
Third	...	...	...	...	336
Fourth	...	...	...	..	287
Fifth	...	...	...	...	280
Sixth and over	...	...	...	...	260
					<hr/>

Total Visits to Infants under 1 year :— ... 2107

Total Visits to Children from 1 to 5 years :— 1119

Infant Feeding :—Of the 489 infants visited during the year—

373 or 77% were entirely breast-fed.

40 or 8% were partly breast-fed.

30 or 6% were breast-fed and afterwards bottle-fed.

46 or 19% were entirely bottle-fed.

Supply of Milk to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Infants :—

During the year 2,836 pints of milk were distributed under the scheme approved by the Ministry of Health.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 135, St. Owen Street :—

The Centre was open on 101 sessions during the year. It is now open on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, and the numbers attending the extra weekly session have been satisfactory.

The Medical Officer attends all sessions and sees all mothers with their infants attending for the first time and such other mothers and children as are referred to him by the Health Visitors. Advice is given on infant hygiene and management. All infants and children who are found to be suffering from any definite ailment or defect are referred for treatment to a private doctor or through some of the charitable institutions. The function of the Infant Welfare Centre is educative and preventive.

During the year 476 mothers made 3,029 attendances. The attendances of children under one year numbered 2,280 and over one year 995. Children up to five years of age may be brought to the Centre.

Of the 476 mothers, 44 came from the adjacent rural district outside the City. These 44 mothers made 171 attendances.

I have again to thank the voluntary lady helpers for their kind assistance at the Infant Welfare Centre. To their devoted work much of the success is due. A nursery is provided on the first floor where the elder children may play while their mothers are engaged with the babies. Instruction is given in mothercraft by the voluntary helpers and Health Visitors, and specimens of work are on view at each session.

Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education, was in the City on October 17th, and visited the Welfare Centre and School Clinic, and expressed his satisfaction of the provision made by the Local Authority.

Ante-Natal Work :—

This branch of the Centre is under the supervision of a lady medical officer and has been more taken advantage of during the year. It is hoped that the facilities will soon become more widely known

and made use of. It should be understood that the work will not interfere in any way with the interests of private doctors or midwives. During the year eighteen still births were notified and with adequate ante-natal supervision some of these could almost certainly have been prevented.

Through the kind hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bulmer a garden party was held at Adam's Hill, on 25th June, to which all the mothers and infants attending the Welfare Centre were invited.

On Monday afternoon, 23rd June, a cinematograph display in the Kemble Theatre was arranged by the Health Committee to which the mothers attending the Welfare Centre and others interested in the work were invited. Two health propaganda films were shown as well as a comic film. The latter was kindly provided by the management of the Theatre.

It is understood that an Infant Welfare Centre has been established by one of the Religious Communities in the City, but no information as to its activities has been furnished, nor has any report of the work been published.

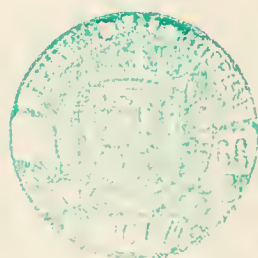
TABLE A.
CITY OF HEREFORD.

DEATHS OF RESIDENTS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1924.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & up.	TOTALS.		TOTAL.	WARDS.		
															M.	F.		Led- bury.	Leo- minster	Mon- mouth.
1. Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
2. Small-pox
3. Measles
4. Scarlet Fever
5. Whooping Cough	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
6. Diphtheria
7. Influenza	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4	2	..	5	7	12	10	1	1
8. Encephalitis Lethargica
9. Meningococcal Meningitis
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system..	1	..	..	..	2	4	9	1	2	1	..	..	..	13	7	20	8	6	6
11. Other Tuberculous disease	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	4	2	1	1
12. Cancer, malignant disease:—																				
Arm	1	1	..	1	..	..	1
Bladder	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Bone	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1
Bowel	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	4	5	..	3	2
Breast	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	4	4	3	..	1
Duodenum	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Glands of Neck	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Liver	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	3	4	2	..	2
Lungs	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Mouth	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1
Oesophagus	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	1	2
Orbit	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Ovary	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Pancreas	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Prostate	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..
Rectum	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	3	2	1	..
Stomach	2	1	2	..	..	..	2	3	5	1	2	2
Uterus	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1
13. Rheumatic Fever	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	2	3	..
14. Diabetes	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	..
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	5	10	12	2	14	15	29	9	14	6	..
16. Heart Disease	1	..	..	..	1	7	5	10	14	16	4	21	37	58	24	21	13	..
17. Arterio-sclerosis	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	2
18. Bronchitis.. ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	..	..	6	6	12	6	4	2
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	6	5	11	3	4	4
20. Other respiratory diseases	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	2	2
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	4	1	2	1
22. Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	2	..
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	5	2	3	..
24. Cirrhosis of Liver	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	1	..
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	2	1	1
26. Puerperal Sepsis..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
27. Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	1	1
28. Congenital Debility, Malformation, Premature Birth	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	11	5	4	2
29. Suicide	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	..	1
30. Other deaths from violence	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	3	4	7	3	1	3
31. Other defined diseases	4	1	2	..	1	1	4	2	4	7	6	9	19	11	31	40	71	25	26	20
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
TOTALS	22	8	8	3	1	7	10	17	23	31	46	65	59	19	143	176	319	122	116	81

1910-1911

1911-1912



REPORT OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR 1924.

Education Committee :Councillor W. G. C. BRITTEN, *Mayor*.Alderman C. WITTS, *Chairman*

Alderman G. B. GREENLAND.

Councillor A. KEAR.

Alderman A. D. STEEL.

Councillor J. MOORE.

Alderman E. L. WALLIS.

Councillor M. C. OATFIELD.

Councillor F. LEWIS SMITH.

Nominated Members.

Rev. E. H. BEATTIE, M.C.

Rev. A. E. DREW.

Rev. A. P. SMITH.

Selected Members.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN.

Miss M. BULL.

Miss E. KRABBE.

Miss S. M. SMITH.

Care Committee :Councillor W. G. C. BRITTEN, *Mayor*.Alderman E. L. WALLIS, *Chairman*.

Councillor A. KEAR.

Mrs. L. LILLEY.

Rev. C. A. ROBISON.

Mrs. G. MINES.

Mrs. W. G. C. BRITTEN.

Mrs. A. C. MOORE.

Miss M. BULL.

Mrs. NICHOLSON.

Mrs. JACKSON.

Miss S. M. SMITH.

Miss E. KRABBE.

Mrs. TUKE.

E. W. MAPLES, O.B.E., M.A., LL.D., *Director of Education*.**School Medical Department :***School Medical Officer :* A. MIDDLETON BROWN, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.*School Dental Officer :* W. VOSE DAVIES, L.D.S.*Ear and Throat Surgeon :* W. B. BUTLER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.*Eye Surgeon :* H. W. BARNES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.*Anæsthetist :* J. O. LANE, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.S.*School Nurse :* Miss G. CLARKE, Cert. R.S.I., and C.M.B.

,, ,, Miss M. M. SCOURFIELD, C.M.B.

,, ,, Miss E. M. TARBUTT, Trained Nurse, Cert. C.M.B.

Record Clerk : Miss D. BURN.*School Attendance Officer :* E. STEPHENS.

Annual Report for Year 1924.

STAFF.

1. The Staff employed in the Medical Inspection and Treatment of Children attending the Schools under the Local Education Authority consists of:—

- (1). School Medical Officer.
- (2). School Dental Officer.
- (3). Ear and Throat Surgeon.
- (4). Anæsthetist.
- (5). Eye Surgeon.
- (6). Three School Nurses.
- (7). Clerk.

The School Medical Officer carries out the administrative part of the work, the medical inspection of routine and special cases, the work of the School Clinic for treatment of Minor Ailments, and the medical duties in relation to the education of physically and mentally defective children.

The School Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health for the City.

The School Dental Officer is employed one whole day a week, and is engaged partly in routine dental inspection, and partly in treatment. He devotes the rest of his time to work under the County Education Authority.

The Ear and Throat Surgeon is engaged from time to time as cases arise. He sees all cases referred by the School Medical Officer and advises as to and carries out operations. At operations he has the services of a local practitioner as anæsthetist.

The Eye Surgeon sees all cases referred for refraction by the School Medical Officer, examines them and prescribes the necessary treatment. During the year he devoted 7 sessions to the work. At each session he sees not more than ten cases.

The School Nurses attend at the treatment and other clinics, and at the Schools during routine medical and dental inspections. They carry out inspections at the Schools for verminous conditions

and visit the Schools and the homes of the children for the purpose of following up cases referred for treatment. They devote one-half of their time to the work of the Infant and Child Welfare Department.

Last year I drew attention to the appointment at the end of 1923 of a third Health Visitor and School Nurse. This has enabled the work of the School Medical service to be carried out more thoroughly. The routine work of the minor ailments clinic, which shows a tendency to increase, can now be completed earlier in the day and so leave time for the Nurses to do home visiting in the morning as well as the afternoon. There is also more time for routine cleanliness inspections in the Schools.

The Clerk devotes half her time to the work of the School Medical Department and half to the work of the Infant and Child Welfare Department, and certain other statistical work of the Health Department.

CO-ORDINATION.

2. (a) As will be seen above the officials carrying out the bulk of the work of the School Medical Service are also employed in other health work in the City, so that co-ordination is complete.

(b) There are no Nursery Schools, but up to January, 1922, it had been the custom to admit children of three years of age to the infant departments of the Public Elementary Schools. Since 1st January, 1922, no child has been allowed to commence School before the School term during which his or her fifth birthday occurs.

(c) Children up to the age of 5 years are dealt with at the Infant and Child Welfare Clinic.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(a) SCHOOL HYGIENE.

3. There are eleven Public Elementary Schools in the City, all of which are inspected under the Local Authority's Scheme for Medical Inspection. In these Schools there are fifteen departments. Three Schools are "provided Schools," viz.:—Lord Scudamore's, with three departments, St. Owen's, and St. Peter's. The infant department of Holmer School is also "provided." A general review of the school premises was given in the report for 1921, and it will be sufficient to refer briefly to the subject.

ACCOMMODATION AND OVERCROWDING.—The following table shows the number of children on the registers, and the accommodation provided at the Schools in October, 1924 :—

School.	No. on Register.	Accommodation approved.
R.C., Mixed and Infants ...	320	312
All Saints, Infants ...	189	224
Blue Coat, Girls ..	310	420
Holmer C., Infants ...	109	200
Holmer, C. of E., Mixed ...	262	294
Lord Scudamore's Boys ...	264	280
Lord Scudamore's Girls ...	250	250
Lord Scudamore's Junior Mixed ...	227	340
St. James', Infants ...	170	288
St. John's, Boys...	60	172
St. Martin's, Junior Mixed ...	62	195
St. Owen's, Boys ...	341	400
St. Peter's, Girls ...	188	260
Tupsley C. of E., Mixed and Infants..	113	153
Totals ...	2873	3788

It will be seen that the total accommodation provided is considerably in excess of the numbers on the registers, but in the case of the R.C. School the accommodation provided was less than the number on the register. The difference is not great, and it is unlikely that any actual overcrowding will occur when account is taken of average attendance. The enlargement of the R.C. Schools is contemplated at an early date. Additional playground space is also needed in this school

HEATING.—The records kept of the morning and afternoon temperatures show that the heating of the schools is on the whole satisfactory. In a few instances temperatures which are lower than desirable were recorded on one or two occasions. There were no cases in which the temperature was recorded as excessive, due no doubt to the almost total absence of really warm weather during the year.

CLEANLINESS.—The cleanliness of the schools continues to show signs of improvement. Dusting above eye level is not carried out very satisfactorily in certain of the schools. The use of a proprietary substance to prevent the raising of dust while sweeping, has been successful in several of the schools. This treatment takes the place of too frequent scrubbing, which tends to soak the floorboards and give rise to dampness under the flooring.

During the Summer Holidays the following repairs were carried out:—

ALL SAINTS' SCHOOL.—The walls of the offices were limewashed and the walls of the urinal black varnished. The surface of the lower half of the playground, to which attention was drawn last year, was covered with pebble gravel. This keeps the ground dry, but it cannot be considered a very satisfactory surface for a children's playground.

BLUE COAT SCHOOL.—The interior walls of the central hall, classrooms, and cloakroom of the original boys' department were colour washed, the dados painted, and the ceilings whitewashed. The walls of the offices were limewashed. The surface of the playground is unsatisfactory and should be re-asphalted.

HOLMER INFANTS' SCHOOL.—The interior walls of the central hall, classrooms, cloakroom, and passage were colour washed and the walls of the offices were limewashed.

HOLMER MIXED SCHOOL.—The walls of classroom No. 6, boys' cloakroom, and boys' passage up to the entrance door of classroom No. 5 were colour washed. The ceiling of the boys' cloakroom was whitewashed. The small book cupboard in room 3 was cleaned and stained and varnished. The walls of the offices were limewashed. I have again to draw attention to the unsatisfactory state of the surface of the playground.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.—The walls of the offices were limewashed. The washhand basins in the cloakroom were re-enamelled.

LORD SCUDAMORE'S SCHOOLS.—BOYS' DEPARTMENT.—The ceilings of classrooms Nos. 3, 4 and 6, and of the outside porch were whitewashed and the walls of the offices were limewashed.

GIRLS' AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—The walls of the medical inspection room, and of classrooms Nos. 1 and 2 of the girls' department and the Head Mistress's room in the infants' department were colour washed and the ceiling whitewashed. The ceilings of classroom No. 5 and the corridor in the girls' department and of the infants' cloakroom were whitewashed. The walls of the offices were limewashed. Two rooms have been added to the caretaker's lodge as well as other improvements in the existing building.

ST. JAMES' SCHOOL.—The walls of the offices were limewashed. The playground still remains unsatisfactory in places.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.—The walls of the central hall on the ground floor were colour washed, the dados painted, and the ceiling white-washed. This hall has been fitted up as a centre for manual instruction. The washhand basins in the cloakroom were cleaned and enamelled. The walls of the offices were limewashed.

ST. MARTIN'S SCHOOL.—The interior walls of the central hall, classrooms, and cloakrooms were colour washed and the dados painted. The walls of the offices were limewashed. The surface of the playground is still in a dangerous and unsatisfactory state as was reported last year.

ST. OWEN'S SCHOOL.—The walls and partitions of the cloakroom were repaired and coloured and the ceilings whitewashed. The walls of the offices were limewashed. The surface of the playground is still unsatisfactory.

TUPSLEY SCHOOL.—The walls of the junior and boys' cloakrooms were coloured, the dados and woodwork painted or varnished, and the ceilings whitewashed. The walls of the offices were limewashed, and those of the urinals black varnished. The lavatory basins were cleaned and re-enamelled. The playground was re-surfaced. Electric lighting has been installed to replace the oil lamps formerly in use.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.—The cloakroom accommodation has been added to and the lighting of classrooms Nos. 4, 5 and 6 has been improved by increasing the size of the windows. It was intended to increase the size of the windows of classroom No. 3, but as the windows overlook other property this could not be done. The obsolete trough water closets in the offices have been replaced by pedestal closets of approved pattern. The roof of the playshed has been repaired. The walls of classrooms No. 3 and 4 and the corridor leading to the main hall have been colour washed and the ceilings whitened. The surface of the playground is unsatisfactory.

I have referred above to the unsatisfactory condition of several of the playgrounds. A rough surface is dangerous if the children fall, as abrasions and other injuries are likely to follow. The holding of open air classes and physical drill can be carried out satisfactorily in the playground only if the surface is smooth and well drained.

The school windows are cleaned once a year by contract. The beneficial effect of sunlight in general health is being more recognised, and sunlight cannot penetrate dirty glass so readily as it can clean

glass. Some of the schools are surrounded by other buildings and a certain amount of light is thereby cut off, but all should have the best possible natural lighting, and this can only be effected by more frequent cleaning of the windows.

4. Medical Inspection.

Due notice of the visit of the School Medical Officer to carry out Routine Medical Inspection is sent to the Head Teacher, who is responsible for sending out notices to parents inviting them to be present at the Routine Medical Inspection of their children, and asking them to supply particulars of previous illnesses and defects, to which the School Medical Officer should have his attention specially drawn. Routine Medical Inspections are carried out at every school twice during the year, so that children who are absent at the first visit and all newly admitted scholars are medically inspected as far as possible in their proper age groups. The first Medical Inspection of the Entrant groups for the year is carried out after the Easter holidays, as it is found that many of the entrants commence school at that time. The School Nurse visits the school before the Medical Officer for the purpose of weighing and measuring the children. She also makes preliminary tests of vision, so that the Medical Officer has to deal only with those children who are likely to be referred for any defect in this particular.

(a). AGE GROUP.—Routine Medical Inspection is carried out of all children in the three age groups laid down by the Board of Education, viz. :—Entrants, Intermediates, and Leavers. During the year ending 31st December, 1924, the Routine Medical Inspection of 829 children was carried out. This number was made up as under ;—

		ENTRANTS.	INTERMEDIATES.	LEAVERS.
Boys ...	...	131	135	152
Girls ...	...	146	121	144
Total	...	<u>277</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>296</u>

The corresponding figures for 1923 were :—Entrants 247, Intermediates 376, Leavers 385. Total 1,008.

The number of entrants examined is greater following the post war increase in the birth rate in 1919-20. The number of intermediates examined is less as the effect of the low war birth rate is beginning to appear in this group. It is difficult to explain the fall in

the number in the leaver group, but it was found that most of this group are 12 years old and fewer were examined at 13 or 14 years than last year.

(b). There has been no departure from the Board's schedule of medical inspection.

(c). STEPS TAKEN TO SECURE THE EARLY ASCERTAINMENT OF CRIPPLING DEFECT.—A card index is kept of all abnormal children who are attending elementary schools and of children of school age who are not attending school. The index includes all children who are suffering from ascertained crippling defects. All such children attending school are seen as special cases at Routine Medical Inspection every year and at such other times as may be necessary at the School Clinic. Fresh cases of children suffering from crippling defects for addition to the list are reported by the teacher at the time of Routine Medical Inspection, and those who do not attend school are brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer by the School Attendance Officer, who also ascertains if the children are under medical supervision; if they are not the parents are invited to bring them to the School Clinic for examination and appropriate treatment if any is arranged either by a private doctor or at hospital. Suitable cases are sent to the Orthopaedic Centre, opened during 1922 by the local branch of the British Red Cross Society. During the year two cases were under treatment at the Centre. One was that of a girl aged six years who suffered from deformity following infantile paralysis in infancy. The other was that of a girl suffering from deformity of the feet (*Pes Carus*). The Education Authority made a grant to assist the parents in meeting the expenses of the treatment of the former case.

(d). DISTURBANCE OF SCHOOL ARRANGEMENTS.—Routine Medical Inspections are carried out in all cases at the schools. Sufficient notice is given of a proposed visit by the School Medical Officer, and if the date and hour fixed is inconvenient to the head teacher, some satisfactory re-arrangement can usually be made. In no case was a disturbance of school arrangements occasioned for this cause during the year. A Medical Inspection room is provided in only one school, and in the majority of the schools the Medical Inspection is carried out in a classroom which has to be vacated for the occasion. The Medical Inspection at the R.C. Schools is carried out in a suitable room in the adjacent St. Vincent's Orphanage.

5.—Findings of Medical Inspections.—REVIEW OF THE FACTS
DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION :—

(a). NUTRITION.—The children are generally well nourished. No case of actual suffering from malnutrition was brought to the notice of the authority, but of 848 children seen at the schools 60 were found to be under-nourished. This figure is considerably lower than that recorded in 1923 in spite of the prevailing unemployment and consequent lowering of the standard of living. The actual deprivation of food probably accounts for very little of this malnutrition, and unsuitable food, overcrowding in the home, lack of fresh air, and the lack of the proper amount of rest and sleep are all factors which bear a casual relation to malnutrition. It has not been found necessary to notify the Local Authority to bring into operation the Provision of Meals Acts, 1906-1914. As will be seen below in Section 11 a number of children were fed at school for three months at the beginning of the year, and this has had the effect of lowering the number of those found to be under-nourished.

The following table shows the average heights and weights of Hereford children examined last year, compared with the average measurements of all school children in England and Wales. Only three age groups are dealt with, as the numbers examined at other ages are too small for comparison :—

ANTHROPOMETRY, 1924. HEIGHT.									
Age in years.	No. examined.		Height, ins.		Average England and Wales.		Amount by which Hereford children are above or below the average.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
5	111	135	41·8	41·7	40·6	40·4	+ 1·2	+ 1·3	
8	135	121	50·3	49·8	47·3	46·9	+ 3·0	+ 2·9	
12	147	137	54·7	55·0	54·8	55·4	- 0·1	- 0·4	

ANTHROPOMETRY, 1924. WEIGHT.									
Age in years.	No. Examined.		Weight, lbs.		Average England and Wales.		Amount by which Hereford children are above or below the average.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
5	111	135	39·9	39·8	38·6	37·7	+ 1·3	+ 2·1	
8	135	121	53·1	52·4	52·0	49·5	+ 1·1	+ 2·9	
12	147	137	72·5	71·8	72·6	73·8	- 0·1	- 2·0	

Compared with last year the heights and weights of the 5-year-old and 12-year-old children have varied very little. There is a considerable increase in the height and weight in the 8-year-old groups of children. Too much significance cannot, however, be attached to these figures, as the numbers examined are small. The weight of all the age groups, except the 12-year-old girls, is higher than that for England and Wales.

(b). CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR.—In examining the clothing of the children the points noted are suitability, sufficiency and cleanliness. In 3 children the footgear was defective, and 5 children were insufficiently clad. The parents' attention was drawn to this in all cases, and the conditions were remedied. The footgear of 22 other children and the clothing of 19 other children were considerably below the average standard of repair, or sufficiency or cleanliness. I have again to draw attention to the unsuitable way in which several of the children are clothed. Cases of overclothing are not uncommon, and the use of cotton garments where wool should be in the colder months of the year is often met with. The practice of stitching the children into their clothing in place of using buttons or other adjustable fasteners is not now so common. Boots and clothing were issued to necessitous children through the Mayor's Fund.

(c). CLEANLINESS.—I can put on record a slight general improvement in the cleanliness of the children ; and there is much room for this. At the routine inspections by your School Nurses for verminous conditions, the figures as shown in the following Table are far from satisfactory.

SCHOOL.	BAD.		MODERATE.		SLIGHT.		TOTAL.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All Saints (Infants) ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1·0	9·8	27·0	9·8	28·0
Blue Coat (Girls)... ..	...	1·8	...	2·5	...	12·6	...	16·1
Holmer (Mixed)	0·6	2·0	0·6	1·0	6·6	30·0	7·6	33·0
Holmer (Infants)	1·4	2·0	Nil.	Nil.	4·2	25·5	5·7	27·5
Roman Catholic (Mixed & Infants)	Nil.	2·0	3·8	8·2	6·5	22·0	10·3	33·0
Scudamore (Boys)	0·4	...	Nil.	...	0·8	...	1·2	...
Scudamore (Girls) ... ..	...	2·0	...	1·5	...	25·0	...	28·7
Scudamore (Juniors) ...	0·1	Nil.	Nil.	2·0	Nil.	23·0	0·1	25·0
St. James' (Infants) ...	4·0	3·5	Nil.	14·0	3·0	20·0	7·0	37·5
St. John's (Boys)	Nil.	...	Nil.	...	1·9	...	1·9	...
St. Martin's (Infants) ...	Nil.	3·9	Nil.	11·0	8·3	29·6	8·3	44·0
St. Owen's (Boys)	1·4	...	Nil.	...	3·4	...	4·8	...
St. Peter's (Girls) ... ..	...	6·9	...	9·5	...	36·0	...	52·0
Tupsley (Mixed)	1·9	2·0	Nil.	4·0	1·9	20·0	3·8	26·0

Compared with last year's total the figure for 5 departments is lower, and for 9 it is higher, but the number of bad cases is less in 10 out of 14 departments. The state of affairs found at Routine Medical Inspections by the School Medical Officer, where fewer children with verminous heads might be expected, as the parents have due warning of the inspection, is significant. Out of 829 children 34 were found to have their heads so infested with vermin that their health was likely to suffer therefrom. Broken rest, unhealthy conditions of the scalp leading to sores and glandular enlargements with consequent lowered vitality and debility are produced by these verminous conditions. Uncleanliness of the body though not so marked is all too frequently found.

There is no Cleansing Station provided by the Local Authority but assistance is given in the cleansing of verminous children by the School Nurses in the homes of the children or at the School Clinic.

(*d*). MINOR AILMENTS.—Such cases apart from those mentioned below are not found as a rule in any great number at the Routine Inspections, as they are usually seen at the Minor Ailment Clinic, whither they are either brought by their parents or sent by the Teachers. 15 cases of ORGANIC HEART DISEASE were found, and 17 cases of FUNCTIONAL DISEASE, of which none required treatment. There were 18 cases of ANÆMIA, and 24 cases of BRONCHITIS, of which none were in need of treatment.

(*e*). TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.—75 children were suffering from enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids in slight degree, and 12 children were recommended for examination by the Ear and Throat Surgeon. The examination for this condition is generally facilitated if the parent is present to give a history of the symptoms. Digital examination for Adenoids is not carried out during Routine Inspection except at the request of the parent.

(*f*). TUBERCULOSIS.—All children attending School who have been previously notified as Tuberculous are seen at the time of Routine Medical Inspection, whether they belong to one of the age groups inspected or not. 14 children notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 6 children notified as suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis were examined.

(g). SKIN DISEASES.—Nine children were found suffering from Skin Disease in the course of Routine Inspection. As is the case with Minor Ailments, children suffering from these diseases are sent by the Teachers to the School Clinic. In this way 499 children suffering from Skin Diseases were treated as “Specials.”

(h). EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.—With the exception of one case of Corneal Opacity and one case of Conjunctivitis, the only cases of external Eye Disease met with were cases of Blepharitis or Inflammation of the Eye-lids. This condition was found to require treatment in 4 children, and 5 children no treatment was recommended. In addition 74 cases of Blepharitis were examined at the Minor Ailment Clinic. This inflammation of the Eye-lids is often neglected by careless parents until it interferes with the child's vision, and thereby a much longer time elapses before a cure is effected; and in such cases the condition is likely to recur. Inflammation of the Eye-lids is often associated with errors of refraction, and subsides when these errors are corrected by suitable spectacles. Another common cause is lack of personal cleanliness.

(i). VISION.—The examination of vision is carried out by the ordinary test cards at six metres, and all children who are unable to read 6/9 with both eyes are subjected to further examination, and if necessary recommended for examination by refraction. 32 children were found to have defective vision during the year, and 11 children suffered from squint. Children who are noticed to have difficulty in seeing the blackboard from the back seats in a Classroom are referred by the Teachers as “Specials.”

(j). EAR DISEASE AND DEFECTIVE HEARING.—Four children were found to be suffering from Otorrhœa or “Running Ears.” The condition had also been present in 4 children prior to Medical Inspection, and was at that time quiescent. The condition is at times a serious one, and is often treated too lightly by parents; besides interfering with the child's hearing, it may give rise to sudden and severe illness requiring immediate operative treatment. 37 children were referred for treatment for deafness, but in none of these was the condition yet serious. The hearing of the intermediate and leaver groups is tested and much assistance

is given by the Teachers and parents bringing cases of deafness to the notice of the School Medical Officer.

(*k*). DENTAL DEFECT.—As will be seen in Table IV., Group IV., the School Dentist devoted 14 half-days to Dental Inspection, and examined 1,964 children, referring 833 for treatment. This represents a percentage of 42·5 referred for treatment, as compared with 50 for the year 1923.

At Routine Medical Inspections the teeth of the children are examined without the aid of a dental mirror, and it was found that out of 829 children, 76 had more than four unsound teeth. The attention of parents is drawn to this condition and treatment advised.

During the year Routine Dental Inspection has been carried out at nine departments out of fifteen. Treatment is being accepted in many more cases, and less time is therefore available for inspection. The services of the dentist are available for only two sessions each week, and it is evident that more very useful work could be undertaken if a greater proportion of his time was available for the service of the Authority. In 1923 the dentist devoted 12 sessions to Routine Dental Inspection, and examined 1,559 children, and 779 were referred for treatment. Last year the children made 847 attendances for treatment, compared with 976 this year.

(*l*) CRIPPLING DEFECT.—All cripple children are seen as special cases at each visit to the Schools for Routine Medical Inspection. There is one child suffering from crippling due to Tuberculosis, and 14 suffering from crippling due to other causes, attending the Public Elementary Schools in the City

(*m*). VACCINATION.—The neglect of Vaccination against Smallpox, to which I have referred in previous reports, continues. During 1924, Smallpox was still very prevalent in England and Wales. It is true that the type of disease prevalent at the present time is mild, but we have no guarantee that it will remain so. The only certain preventive measure against Smallpox becoming endemic throughout the country is efficient Vaccination. The following Table gives the percentage of children showing no evidence of previous Vaccination at the time of Routine Medical Inspection.

			PERCENTAGE UNVACCINATED.							
			1921		1922		1923		1924	
Leavers	...	Boys	...	34	...	41	...	46	...	58
		Girls	...	37	...	40	...	47	...	58
Intermediate		Boys	...	53	...	65	...	63	...	52
		Girls	...	65	...	63	...	64	...	61
Entrants	...	Boys	...	65	...	71	...	63	...	76
		Girls	...	68	...	70	...	70	...	77

6. Infectious Disease.

All cases of notifiable Infectious Disease are brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer in his capacity of Medical Officer of Health, and the school attendance of the patient and contacts regulated accordingly. Cases of Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases are reported to the School Medical Officer by the Teachers and by the School Attendance Officer. If necessary, the case is investigated by one of the School Nurses, and attendance of the case and contacts regulated under the direction of the School Medical Officer.

Among children attending the Elementary Schools during 1924, 14 cases of Scarlet Fever (3 boys and 11 girls), 9 cases of Diphtheria (2 boys and 7 girls), 35 cases of Chicken Pox (11 boys and 24 girls), and 1 case of Pneumonia (girl) were notified.

An outbreak of Mumps in the second half of the year gave me a large amount of absenteeism. The type of disease was very contagious, but no complicated cases were noted. During the epidemic 86 cases were referred by the School Teachers, and 233 cases were seen by the School Medical Officer at the School Clinic.

16 cases of Whooping Cough and 5 cases of Chicken Pox were notified by the School Teachers, and 37 cases of Whooping Cough and 24 cases of Chicken Pox attended at the School Clinic.

Twenty-seven of the cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease were found at the School Medical Inspection and notified by the School Medical Officer.

7. Following up.

The parents of children found suffering from Physical Defects at Routine Medical Inspections are informed of this if the defect

requires treatment. The report is sent on a form with certificate which the parent is asked to have filled up by the doctor or dentist undertaking treatment, and returned to the School Medical Officer. After a suitable interval, if the counterfoil is not returned, the child is seen again at the School by the School Nurse, and if necessary visited at the home to see if the necessary treatment has been obtained. In this connection the School Nurses paid 624 visits to the homes during the year. The following-up of children who are "under observation" is accomplished by calling them up from time to time to the School Clinic on Saturday mornings for examination by the School Medical Officer.

8. Medical Treatment.

The Treatment Scheme of the Local Education Authority provides for the treatment of the following defects in children attending Public Elementary Schools :—

1. Minor Ailments.
2. Dental Defects.
3. Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.
4. Errors of Refraction (Defective Vision).

No charge is made for the treatment of Minor Ailments. A small nominal charge, varying with the ability of the parent to pay, is made for treatment of the other defects mentioned above. Treatment for defects other than these should be sought elsewhere, through the agency either of a private doctor or in one of the Hospitals or the Dispensary. No parent is under any obligation to obtain treatment for his child through the agency of the Local Authority's Treatment Scheme should he desire to go elsewhere, but it is the duty of the Local Authority to see that treatment of defects noted at Routine Medical Inspection is obtained when necessary.

(a). MINOR AILMENTS.—The Minor Ailment Clinic is held daily at the Town Hall at 9 a.m. The School Medical Officer attends from 9-30 till 10-30, or later if necessary, and sees all cases attending for the first time to prescribe the necessary treatment and arrange absence from School if necessary. The Medical Officer sees the children from time to time during treatment, and also on completion of treatment before return to School.

The Minor Ailment Clinic is the clearing house for treatment of all defects undertaken by the Local Authority, and from it the various forms of treatment by Specialists are arranged. The educative and preventive function of the Clinic must not be lost sight of, as many parents think that the Clinic is to take the place of the private doctor or the Hospital Out-patient Department. The work of the Clinic has increased during the past year. In 1923 the number of cases treated was 996, in 1924 it was 1,016. The total number of attendances was 8,597. It is sometimes difficult to define exactly what constitutes a Minor Ailment, and apart from Special Defects, it is the practice to treat only such cases which in the ordinary course would not seek the advice of a private doctor or attend at the Hospital Out-patient Department.

There are many cases of indefinite illness to which no specific name can be given. It is impossible to go fully into such cases with fifteen or twenty children with their parents waiting. All that can be done is to exclude as far as possible the beginnings of a definite disease and to make a note of the chief symptoms for future reference in case of recurrence. A few days rest at home with light diet and an aperient usually effects a cure. These "Minor Ailments" are probably due to errors in diet, exposure and fatigue. Their exact aetiology would form an interesting line of research.

(b). TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.—24 children were referred for further examination and treatment, and of these 15 were operated on under the Local Education Authority's Scheme, 8 were operated on privately, and 1 received other forms of treatment. In recommending children for treatment for this condition, the "Instructions for Operative Treatment," as set out in paragraph 95 of the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer for 1919 are borne in mind. After operation the parents are instructed as to the necessity of giving the child breathing exercise.

(c). TUBERCULOSIS.—16 children of School age have been notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and are kept under observation by the County Tuberculosis Officer. Of these, 15 (6 boys and 9 girls) are attending School. A number of children—many of whom have a family history of Tuberculosis—are

kept under observation as suspected cases and pre-tuberculous cases. The County Tuberculosis Officer assists in the diagnosis of doubtful cases. One boy suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was permanently excluded.

(*d*). SKIN DISEASES.—The various skin diseases dealt with are set out in Table IV. below. It will be seen that a large number of the cases are Impetigo. This is a condition where small abrasions of the skin become infected and festering sores are set up. This condition is usually associated with lack of cleanliness of the skin, and the timely application of soap and water in sufficient quantity would do much to prevent the condition. As the condition is contagious it gives rise to much unnecessary absenteeism, and as it is preventible its treatment at the School Clinic takes up the time of the School Nurses unnecessarily.

The 310 cases classified as “ Other Skin Diseases ” in Table IV. include bruises, cuts and sores of the skin other than cases of Impetigo. 13 cases of Ringworm of Head and 31 cases of Ringworm of body were treated by local applications. Treatment of this condition by means of X-Rays is not undertaken by the Authority.

(*e*). DISEASES OF THE EYE AND DEFECTIVE VISION.—External Eye Diseases are dealt with at the School Clinic as Minor Ailments, except serious cases, which are referred to a private doctor or hospital. Children suffering from Defective Vision and Squint who require treatment are mostly treated under the Scheme of the Local Education Authority. During the year 59 children submitted to treatment at the Eye Clinic, 2 were treated by private practitioners. Fuller particulars are given in Table IV. below.

(*f*). EAR DISEASE AND HEARING.—35 children received treatment at the Minor Ailment Clinic for diseases of the ear, principally Otorrhœa and Wax Plugs. Parents are instructed in the use of the rubber ball ear syringe, in order to carry out home treatment. The provision of an “ aurroscope ” has facilitated the examination and treatment of these cases at the Clinic.

9. Open-Air Schools.

Physical exercises are given in the School playgrounds in

fine weather, and during the summer certain other classes are taught in the playground. Nature Study in the open air, and visits to factories, etc., have been undertaken in at least one School. There are no School Camps, Open-air Class-rooms, Day Open-air Schools or Residential Open-air Schools in the City.

10. Physical Training.

Beyond recommending children to be excused drill on account of certain physical conditions, the School Medical Officer is not associated with the work of Physical Training. There is no Area Organizer for Physical Training. A play centre is provided at Lord Scudamore's School every School-day evening.

11. Provision of Meals.

No action has been taken by the Authority under the Provision of Meals Acts, 1906-1914.

Owing to the amount of distress in the City, due to unemployment, it was felt at the end of 1923 that something might be done to help the more needy amongst children attending the Elementary Schools, without putting into operation the Provision of Meals Acts, 1906-1914. A Committee was formed and a sum of money collected from private sources. The Teacher, were asked to submit the names of any children who, they thought, required extra nourishment. Out of a total School population of 2,900, the names of 129 children attending 14 Schools or departments were submitted. These names were considered by the Committee, who were familiar with the home conditions and social position of the children. The children were seen by the School Medical Officer, and the list reduced to 121. Each child was given a ration of half a pint of fresh milk and two digestive biscuits over a period of thirteen weeks during the eleven o'clock interval on each School day. The milk was delivered at the School daily by one of the registered milk retailers trading in the locality. The quality of the milk sold by such retailers being under the supervision of the Authority, could be relied on. Each child had to supply his or her own drinking vessel, and the distribution and consumption of the "meal" was supervised by the Teachers, so that each child got the proper share. In most of the Schools the "meal" was made the occasion for instruction in table manners.

Before the Scheme was commenced, each child was weighed, dressed but without boots, at the School Clinic, under the supervision of the School Medical Officer. Unfortunately, the City was visited by an epidemic of influenza, and the Schools had to be closed for a period of one week in the middle of the experiment. During that week the half pint of milk was delivered at the home of the child by means of a system of vouchers, but the ultimate disposal of the milk during that week could not be controlled. The attendance, too, of several of the children was irregular, but 83 children received the "meal" without a break throughout the thirteen weeks. Two results were noted: The majority of the children increased in weight above the normal increase for their age, and both Teachers and parents noticed an improvement in their general appearance and mental aptitude.

The following Table gives a summary of the observations made :—

GIRLS.

<i>Age in Years.</i>	<i>Number of Children under observation.</i>	<i>Average increase or decrease in weight during period.</i>	<i>Amount above or below increase for age during period.</i>
13	3	+3.74 lbs.	+1.81 lbs.
12	1	+1.36 lbs.	-0.26 lbs.
11	3	+2.08 lbs.	0.00 lbs.
10	3	+1.77 lbs.	+0.06 lbs.
9	10	+3.65 lbs.	+2.50 lbs.
8	8	+0.87 lbs.	-0.26 lbs.
7	1	+0.30 lbs.	-0.85 lbs.
6	6	+0.91 lbs.	-0.10 lbs.
5	3	+0.87 lbs.	0.00 lbs.

BOYS.

13	6	+2.69 lbs.	+1.04 lbs.
12	5	+2.94 lbs.	+1.76 lbs.
11	6	+1.73 lbs.	+0.17 lbs.
10	4	+2.27 lbs.	+0.76 lbs.
9	5	+1.47 lbs.	+0.36 lbs.
8	11	+1.67 lbs.	+0.80 lbs.
7	3	+1.08 lbs.	-0.32 lbs.
6	4	+0.99 lbs.	-0.05 lbs.
5	2	-1.00 lbs.	-1.89 lbs.

All the children under continuous observation increased in weight except one boy of five years, who was above the average for his age at the beginning of the experiment, but at the end was found to have lost 1.12 lbs. He received the ration throughout without a break, and his general health appeared good. At the beginning of the experiment, twenty-three children were above the average in weight for their age in years, and sixty were below

the average ; at the end the numbers were thirty-three and fifty respectively. It will be noted that the girls over eight years and the boys over seven seemed to obtain more benefit than the younger children. It may be that as the acceleration of weight increases with age the increase is more evenly distributed over the whole year, and not so much concentrated in the summer months.

12. School Baths.

There are no School Baths, but arrangements are made by the Authority whereby School children can attend the Public Baths and obtain instruction in swimming. During 1924, 90 boys and 77 girls obtained certificates of proficiency in swimming. In addition 4 boys and 6 girls obtained certificates for proficiency in life saving issued by the Royal Life Saving Society.

13. Co-operation of Parents.

As noted above, parents are invited to attend Routine Medical Inspections, and in order that as many parents or guardians as possible may avail themselves of the opportunity of being present while the School Medical Officer is in the School, the Routine Medical Inspections are carried out as far as possible in the afternoons. In spite of this it is a matter for regret that so few parents were present. Household and other duties no doubt prevent a few parents, but the majority could attend, and apart from any advantage to themselves, they can assist the School Medical Officer very much in assessing the physical condition of their children. 829 children were examined, but in only 271 cases was the parent or guardian present. Other relatives attended in 26 cases. Again, many of the parents do not attend with their children when they come up to the Treatment Clinic. This matter was reported to the Education Authority, and the following circular letter was sent to parents in November :—

“ It has come to the notice of the City Education Committee that children are frequently sent to the Clinic at the Town Hall unaccompanied by a parent or other responsible person. They wish to draw attention to the desirability and advantages of children being accompanied by one of their parents on the occasion of at least the first visit to the Clinic when the child is unwell. The Medical Officer will

“ then be in a position to obtain the history of the case, and
 “ thereby be considerably assisted in his work to the advantage
 “ of the child.”

Attention is also called to the apparent want of co-operation on the part of the parents in the preventive work of the School Medical Department. Under regulations made by the Authority, children suffering from certain diseases, mumps, measles, and whooping cough, for which no provision can be made at the City Hospital, are excluded from School during the time they are considered to be in an infectious state. Yet it is found that during that time children are allowed to mix with other children who are in good health, both in the streets and in other places of public resort. This may be due to the parent of the infected child being ignorant of the harm done, or on the part of the parent of the healthy child there may exist that fatalistic idea that such diseases are a necessity of childhood, and the sooner they are contracted and over the better. Nothing could be further from the truth, and each year that passes in a child's lifetime without contracting these diseases renders attacks from them less likely, and what is more important, lessens the likelihood of the attack being followed by that indefinite state of health known as “ not thriving,” of which these diseases, particularly measles and whooping cough, are the “ beginning.”

14. Co-operation of Teachers.

Valuable assistance is given by the Teachers in all branches of the work. By drawing attention to children who are dirty and verminous, they can do much to assist in preventing this. The keeping of records of temperatures in the Class-rooms by the Teachers affords a valuable index of the sufficiency of the heating arrangements.

The Teachers also send notification of children known to be absent through infectious disease to the School Medical Officer.

15. Co-operation of School Attendance Officer.

There is only one School Attendance Officer, who co-operates with the School Medical Department in all matters affecting School Attendance. The usual notices of children excluded from or re-admitted to School by the School Medical Officer are sent to the School Attendance Committee.

16. Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

The work of the School Medical Department is directed by the Care Sub-Committee of the Education Committee. This Sub-Committee consists partly of elected members of the Town Council and partly of co-opted members, and its members visit the Schools from time to time to see that their recommendations are carried out.

There is also co-operation with the National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and with the Distress Committee, to which cases requiring temporary assistance, either in food or clothing, for children attending the Public Elementary Schools are referred. Cases requiring assistance are also reported from time to time to the Charities administered by the various religious bodies in the City.

17. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.

Such children of School age are brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer by Teachers, the School Nurses or the School Attendance Officer. As will be seen in Table III., one deaf child and one mentally defective child are in residential institutions. No fresh cases have been placed during 1924. One of the most pressing problems is that of the mentally defective child. It has been estimated that one person out of about every two hundred and fifty of the general population is mentally deficient. During 1924 two mentally defective children were notified to the Local Education Authority, but in only one case was the consent of the parents obtained to have the child sent to an institution for training, and up to the end of the year no vacancy had been obtained for the child.

During the year a vacancy in a Residential School was found for one of the cases reported to the Authority in 1923, but unfortunately the child's mental condition was such that he was found unsuitable for the institution, and he was sent home at the end of the year. He has since been admitted to a Mental Hospital.

In one of the Schools at least the measurement of the intelligence of such children is carried out by one of the standard

methods. The results of these tests are very useful in arriving at a conclusion as to the extent of the mental deficiency, and the tests can be carried out far more satisfactorily by the Teacher to whom the child is accustomed than by the School Medical Officer.

There are 55 children in attendance at the Elementary Schools who are retarded two or three years.

18. Nursery Schools.

There are no Nursery Schools in the City.

19. Employment of Children and Young Persons.

(1) The employment of children and young persons is regulated by Bye-laws which came into force on 1st January, 1921. All children employed outside School hours are registered by the Authority, and are examined as specials at Routine Medical Inspections by the School Medical Officer. 23 boys and 4 girls had been registered up to the end of the year. Children employed before School hours in the sale or delivery of milk, or in agricultural pursuits, must be certified fit for such employment by the School Medical Officer. Two certificates were issued during the year. One breach of the Bye-laws by the employment of a boy under 12 years of age was brought to the notice of the Authority, and his employment was discontinued.

(2) A Medical Report based on the latest available inspection is furnished on the Labour Card of each leaver child, for the information of the Juvenile Employment Committee of the Labour Exchange. The Committee meets monthly, and the School Medical Officer attends in an advisory capacity.

(3) No case of injury to health or physical development occasioned by employment has been noted during the year.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Incidence of Enlargement of Thyroid Gland.

During the year I was asked to report on the number of children of 12 years in whom the Thyroid Gland is sufficiently enlarged for the increase in size of the neck to be noticed in casual inspection (without measurement or palpitation).

The condition of enlargement of the Thyroid Gland—the so-called Derbyshire Neck—is at present the subject of extensive medical research. It has already been established that it is more prevalent in districts distant from the sea, particularly in valleys shut in by high mountains from the winds coming from the sea. It is believed that the condition is associated with lack of iodine in the food. The great source of iodine is the sea, and iodine bearing spray is carried inland in the winds off the sea to those districts which are at no great distance from the coast line. Herein may be a clue to one of the benefits that accrue from an annual sea-side holiday. It has been suggested that the deficiency of iodine in the soil of inland districts may be counterbalanced by the addition of small traces of iodine to the public water supply or by the use of iodized table salt. The following Table shows the incidence of the condition among the 12-year-old children in the Schools in Hereford :—

SCHOOL.	BOYS.		GIRLS.	
	<i>Number Examined.</i>	<i>Number with Enlarged Thyroid.</i>	<i>Number Examined.</i>	<i>Number with Enlarged Thyroid.</i>
St. Peter's	—	—	28	9
Blue Coat	—	—	26	3
St. Owen's	59	14	—	—
R.C. Mixed	10	2	19	6
St. John's	12	1	—	—
Tupsley Mixed	6	1	6	1
Holmer Mixed	28	3	15	5
Scudamore	36	4	41	11
	<hr/> 151 <hr/>	<hr/> 25 <hr/>	<hr/> 135 <hr/>	<hr/> 35 <hr/>

VISIT TO BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION, WEMBLEY.

382 children were examined and 43 re-examined in connection with the above excursion, which took place on 25th and 26th August.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (1924).

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	277
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	...	256
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	296
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>829</u>

Number of other Routine Inspections ... 19

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	1965
Number of re-Inspections	...	...	1657
Total	...	...	<u>3,622</u>

Table II. A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1924.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
					No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
					Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but NOT requiring treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but NOT requiring treatment.
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition ... ..					...	57	...	3
Uncleanliness					34	67	...	1
SKIN.	{ Ringworm :							
	Scalp ... ..				...	...	16	...
	Body ... ..				...	...	31	...
	Scabies ... ..				...	...	11	...
	Impetigo				5	...	56	...
Other Diseases (non-Tubercular)					1	3	312	...
EYE.	{ Blepharitis				4	5	73	1
	Conjunctivitis				1	...	...	...
	Keratitis ... ..				...	...	...	...
	Corneal Opacities ... ..				...	1	...	...
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)				8	23	...	1
	Squint				7	3	1	4
	Other conditions...				...	1	...	...
EAR.	{ Defective Hearing				2	11	35	2
	Otitis Media				4	3	...	1
	Other Ear Diseases ... ..				...	2	...	1
NOSE & THROAT	{ Enlarged Tonsils				6	44	1	1
	Adenoids				2	10	...	...
	Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids				3	26	...	...
	Other Conditions ... ..				...	...	...	...
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular) ... ..					...	60	...	...
Defective Speech ... ..					...	1	...	...
TEETH :—								
Dental Diseases					76	138	2	1
HEART & CIRC'ION	{ Heart Disease :							
	Organic ... ..				...	15	...	...
	Functional ... ..				...	16	...	1
	Anæmia ... ..				...	17	...	1

LUNGS :—									
Bronchitis					24	...	...
Other Non-Tubercular Disease					4	...	..
TUBERCULOSIS.	{	Pulmonary :							
		Definite			1	...	...
		Suspected			6	...	...
		Non-Pulmonary :							
		Glands			1	...	...
		Spine			1	...	...
		Hip ... ..			...	...	...
		Other Bones and Joints :							
		Skin ... ..			...	...	...
Other forms...			...	...	...	
NERV. SYST'M	{	Epilepsy ... ..			...	...	...
		Chorea ... ..			...	...	...
		Other conditions...			...	...	...
DEFOR- MITIES	{	Rickets			11	...	...
		Spinal Curvature			2	...	1		
		Other forms			3	...	...
Other Defects and Diseases					6	5	759	5	

B.—Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP.	Number of Children.		Percentage of children found to require treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require treatment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
AGE GROUPS:			
Entrants	277	24	8.6%
Intermediates	256	25	9.7%
Leavers	296	18	6%
TOTAL	829	67	8%
Other Routine Inspections	19	4	21%

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blind (including Partially Blind).	(1)— Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Totally Blind ...	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	...	...	...
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...
		At other Institutions ...	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution ...	...	...	...
	(2)— Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Partially Blind ...	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	...	...	...
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...
		At other Institutions ...	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution ...	...	...	...
Deaf (including Deaf and Dumb and Partially Deaf).	(1)— Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Totally Deaf or Deaf and Dumb ...	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	1	...	1
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...
		At other Institutions ...	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution ...	...	...	...
	(2)— Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Partially Deaf ...	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	...	...	...
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...
		At other Institutions ...	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution ...	...	...	...

Table III. (continued).

		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	Attending Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Mentally Defective.	Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority) ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
		...	...	...	...	4	2	6
	
	
	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year ...	Feeble-minded ...	...	...	...	1	1	2
		Imbeciles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Idiot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
Epileptics.	Suffering from severe Epilepsy ...	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics	...	...	...	...	...	...
		In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution ...	...	...	...	1	1	2
	Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe ...	Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	...	...	...	1	3	4
	

Table IV.—Treatment of Defects of Children during 1924.**Group I.—Treatment of Minor Ailments.**

DISEASE OR DEFECT.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN TREATED.			
	Referred for treatment.	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
SKIN :—				
Ringworm—Head ...	15	13	2	15
Ringworm—Body ...	31	31	...	31
Scabies ...	11	1	10	11
Impetigo ...	55	55	...	55
Minor Injuries ...	186	177	9	186
Other Skin Disease ...	312	310	2	312
EAR DISEASE ...	35	35	...	35
EYE DISEASE (external and other) ...	90	72	18	90
MISCELLANEOUS ...	759	325	434	759

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments.—Group I.)

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS DEALT WITH.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practi- tioner or at hos- pital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Other- wise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (in- cluding Squint) ...	59	2	...	61
TOTAL ...	59	2	...	61

Total number of Children for whom Spectacles were prescribed ...	51
(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	49
(b) Otherwise	2
Total number of Children who obtained or received Spectacles ...	50
(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	48
(b) Otherwise	2

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total Number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital. (1)	By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Total. (3)		
15	8	23	1	24

Group IV.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were:—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:			
aged	5	...	117
	6	...	158
	7	...	158
	8	...	196
ROUTINE AGE	9	...	206
GROUP.	10	...	251
	11	...	265
	12	...	252
	13	...	170
	14	...	148
SPECIALS	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			1,964
(b) Found to require treatment	...	...	833
(c) Actually treated	...	...	407
(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination	...	...	257
(2) Half days devoted to	Inspection 14	} Total	88
	Treatment 74		
(3) Attendances made by Children for treatment	...	...	976
(4) Fillings	Permanent Teeth 1896	} Total	1,964
	Temporary Teeth 68		
(5) Extractions	Permanent Teeth 146	} Total	419
	Temporary Teeth 273		
(6) Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions	...	...	Nil
(7) Other operations	Permanent Teeth Nil	} Total	Nil
	Temporary Teeth Nil		

Group V.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

1. Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses	3
2. Total number of examinations of Children in the Schools by School Nurses—	
Individuals	2,898
Total Inspections	8,889
3. Number of individual Children found unclean	563
4. Number of Children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	Nil
5. Number of cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	Nil
(b) Under the School Attendance Bye-laws	Nil

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